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The Oriental collections of pottery and porcelain will now be found in the eastern end of the building. Here are the Bloomfield Moore collection, the Gen. Hector Tyndale Memorial collection, the Dr. Francis W. Lewis collection and the other Oriental ceramic exhibits of the Museum. By this arrangement all objects of each particular class have been brought together for the greater convenience of those who may desire to inspect or study any special department of art from the far East.

Accessions to the Museum Since April First

Among the more important additions to the Museum since the publication of the previous BULLETIN are the following:

Cut-glass vases, in ruby and green casing, made and given by C. Dorflinger & Sons.

Cream ware pitcher, with black prints of Perry's victory and Macdonough's victory. Staffordshire, England. About 1815.

Small collection of Japanese pottery and metal work. Given by Dr. E. S. Vanderslice.

Large bronze figure from the Laocoön group. Added by Miss Mary and Miss Sarah Lewis to the Dr. Francis W. Lewis collection.

Gothic carved chest of the seventeenth century. From Florence, Italy. Presented by Mr. John Harrison.

Japanese garments and embroideries and examples of European porcelain. Given by "a friend of Mrs. Gillespie."

Compartment vessel of painted earthenware. From Indian mound in Florida. Given by Mr. Clarence B. Moore.

A crossbow for projecting stones.

Examples of old pewter, bearing marks of American makers.

Collection of carvings, principally Italian, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, amulets and charms. Given by Mrs. John Harrison in the name of Charles Godfrey Leland.

Additions to the Library

Reports of Various Public Museums, American and Foreign. The Development of the Cut-Glass Industry in the United States. By W. F. Dorflinger.

Tulip Ware of the Pennsylvania-German Potters. By Edwin A. Barber.

Old Plate. By J. H. Buck.

Musical Instruments. By A. J. Hipkins. From the estate of Charles Godfrey Leland, through Mrs. John Harrison.

Justus Falckner, Mystic and Scholar. By Julius F. Sachse.

The Music of the Ephrata Cloister. By Julius F. Sachse.

Collection of 143 early books in German, Latin and French texts. Principally on Magic and the Occult Sciences. From the Charles Godfrey Leland estate, through Mrs. John Harrison.

Offertory Fund

During the year ending June 1, 1903, there was collected from the contribution boxes in the building the sum of \$133.67. This amount is composed of small donations from visitors, ranging from one cent to two dollars. From these popular contributions in past years many of the best objects on exhibition in the Museum have been purchased. If each person who visited the Museum during the past twelve months should have contributed five cents, the Offertory Fund would have reached the sum of \$22,880.85. The contributions, if averaging only one cent for each person, would have amounted in the past year to \$4,576.17.

As the Museum collections are opened every day in the year to the public, free of charge, it is hoped that from this time forth every visitor, who may feel able, will make at least a small contribution to this purchasing fund, and in this way help to increase the collections and to extend the usefulness of the Museum.

Some Rarities in the Museum

One of the most interesting pieces of pottery recently procured for the Museum collection is a black vase decorated

with full-length portrait of Stephen Girard in white. This was made at a pottery in Kensington, Philadelphia, in the year 1851, under a patent taken out by Ralph Bagnall Beech, for the inlaying of pearls and precious stones in pottery. Very little has been known about the Beech pottery, which, in its day, was an important one. We find that Mr. Beech exhibited at the Franklin Institute, in the year above mentioned, a lot of porcelain flower and scent vases, as well as some examples of jappanning on earthenware, some of the decorations of which were beautifully executed.

Some interesting information concerning this old Philadelphia establishment has been obtained from Mrs. George B. Lukens, a daughter of Mr. Beech.

Ralph B. Beech was born in London, in 1810, and in his youth entered the Wedgwood Pottery at Etruria, where he learned the business in all of its detail. On attaining his majority he entered into business on his own account, but, after a time, determining to come to the United States, he



STEPHEN GIRARD VASE

By RALPH B. BEECH, Kensington, Philadelphia, 1851

sold his business, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1842. At first he worked in the pottery of Abraham Miller, and in 1845 he established a pottery in Kensington, which he continued to operate until about 1857, when he closed his factory and sailed for Honduras, in the interest of the Honduras Interoceanic Railroad, in which country he died of yellow fever within a few weeks after his arrival.

Mr. Beech was one of the most progressive potters of his time in Philadelphia. One of his inventions consisted in applying mother-of-pearl mosaics to white biscuit ware and applying black enamel over the entire surface between. This enamel was then ground to a smooth surface, which presented

the appearance of a black ground, in which were inlaid designs in mother-of-pearl.

Mrs. Lukens has deposited in the Museum a most interesting vase of this character, with mother-of-pearl decoration, representing grapes and flowers. These two examples of the work of Mr. Beech are of particular interest to the collector of American pottery and the student of history.

It is said that Mr. Beech executed a number of portraits on this style of ware, including one of John Price Wetherill. Some of his vases were decorated with inlaid floral and fruit designs and landscapes. These were always on black ground, with the exception of a few experimental pieces, which were made at first with a blue enamel ground; it was discovered that the black ground was more suitable for this style of work.

A considerable amount of this ware must have been made at the Beech pottery, but at the present day examples do not often come to light. Friends of the Museum are requested to notify the Curator should they learn of any other examples of Beech ware which may come to their notice.

Cast of the Columbus Doors

Among the most conspicuous objects in the Museum is an exact and full-size copy, in bronzed plaster, of the celebrated bronze doors in the east front of the capitol building at Washington. The designer and sculptor was Randolph Rogers, a noted American sculptor, who was born in New York, in 1825, and died in Rome, Italy, in 1892.



COPY OF BRONZE DOORS IN THE CAPITOL,
WASHINGTON

Beginning at the bottom of the left-hand side we read the story of Columbus, continuing to the top and across and down the right-hand side. The relief designs in the panels are as follows:

1. Columbus unfolding his plans of discovery before the Council of Salamanca.

2. His departure from the Convent of La Rabida.
3. His audience at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.
4. His first voyage from Palos.
5. His landing on the Island of San Salvador (curved panel at top).
6. His first encounter with the natives of the West Indies.
7. His triumphant return and entry into Barcelona.
8. His imprisonment in chains by order of Don Francisco de Bobadillo, who was sent to the West Indies by the Court to investigate the charges against him.
9. Columbus on his deathbed.

The relief figures at the sides of the panels represent prominent personages of the period in Spain. The large figures around the frame of the door are symbolical of Asia, Africa, Europe and America.

The School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum

Notes

The sundial, which is to be erected in Fairmount Park near the sunken garden in front of Horticultural Hall, is the work of Alexander Stirling Calder, Professor of Sculpture at the School of Industrial Art. In connection with his work for this commission, Mr. Calder set the problem of designing a sundial as the final piece of work for the modeling class this year. Two examples of work submitted, those namely of Miss Eureka Kirkbride, which received the Emma S. Crozer Prize, and Miss Elgie M. Miller have been purchased by the firm of William Galloway for reproduction in terra cotta.

During the summer there will be made, as usual, several changes and improvements in the arrangements of the various class rooms. Director France, of the Textile School, has already secured considerable new machinery for the department of silk preparation, which it is hoped may be in active operation in the near future.

The proposition to establish a School of Pottery has been seriously considered by the Corporation and the Associate Committee of Women, and much interest in the plan expressed. On the whole, the progress in this direction has been distinctly encouraging, and it is hoped that such a department may be established very soon.

Director Stratton and Mr. Scott, of the Art School Staff, and Dr. Matthews, of the Textile School, spend the summer in Europe.

The Associate Committee of Women's Subcommittee on Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarships has offered to representative institutions in Philadelphia a number of free scholarships in the school, to be awarded to meritorious and talented pupils. Among the institutions that have so far accepted the offer are the following: Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Lincoln Institute, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This system of extending opportunities to students who have shown their ability and earnestness of purpose in work done in other institutions will result, it is expected, in bringing to the School of Industrial Art many good students who would otherwise not be in a position to avail themselves of its advantages at all, and who, it is felt, will make good and profitable use of the opportunities that it offers. Our liberal number of scholarships on earlier foundations are limited to those who have already worked in the School; the Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarships, or at least a portion of them, are to be devoted to an extension of the School's field of influence among that large number of deserving students who apply for free tuition, of which they would undoubtedly make a good use, but for assisting whom there has hitherto been no provision.